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DAILT AND SUNDAT - SEVEN INSUES
WHEN.

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BY CARRIER, ST. LOUIS AND SUBURBS.

Published Monday and Thursday—one year ... \$1.00 Remit by bank draft, express money order or

Address THE REPUBLIC. St. Louis, Mo. Entered at the Post Office in St. Louis, Mo., as

DOMESTIC POSTAGE. TELEPHONE NUMBERS. Kinlo

SATURDAY, APRIL 13, 1901.

MARCH CIRCULATION. W. B. Carr. Business Manager of The St. Louis Republic, being duly sworn, says that he actual number of full and complete opies of the daily and Sunday Republic minted during the month of March, 1991.

.74,690 17 Sunday .101,000 2 78,150 18 76,790 8 Sunday .. 99,470 19 77,780 4...........77,730 20...........77,440 B 74,900 21 77,520 8......74,880 23......76,760 7...........74,550 23............78,565 8.....74,400 94 Sunday. . 102,915 10 Sunday .. 101,680 38 77,110 38..... 74,190 28 75,840 18...... 74,300 2976,280 26 74,610 30 77,490 15 77,870 31 Sunday .. 103,910

16 79,520 Total for the mouth 2,494,820 Less all copies spoiled in print-ing, left over or filed...... 0.00

Net number distributed 2,430,467 Average daily distribution ... 78,402 And said W. B. Carr f mir says that the number of copies returned or reported unsold during the month of March was 8.88 per cent.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this cond day of April, 1901.

J. P. FARISH,

Motery Public, City of St Louis, Mo. My term expires April 26, 1901.

ALL TAKE A HAND.

Smaller stockholders in the old Exposition Company should be prompt to enlist in the movement to insure the use of the Exposition grounds as the site of the central Public Library building. .

Their assistance is just as valuable as that of the larger stockholders, and exactly the same spirit which led them to subscribe for Exposition stock years ago should now lead them to join the pres-ent movement. It means a great public benefit and blessing if old Missouri ark, now occupied by an Exposition building which is no longer useful to the people, shall again be made a pretty lowntown park, with a Public Library building in its central space and adding to its attractiveness.

Every holder of stock of the old Exposition Company who favors the propoition to use the Exposition grounds as the site of the new Public Library building should promptly place their stock in hands of the Public Library Board, e the holdings large or small. They can us confer a benefit on their city greater even than was the Exposition in its seeful days. They should not fail to oin so good a movement.

BY WAY OF WARNING. Exactly as The Republic stood ready s commend the House of Delegates for althful service to the community, so is It ready and determined to rebuke faithess on the part of that body, and to make certain that the people shall be fully enlightened regarding the springs of action that may lead to a betrayal of the public welfare.

There is no politics in this matter. It a question of honest or dishonest acdon by public servants. Democrat or Republican, the individual or the comine attempting crooked work in office in this all-important period of the city's history will be pilloried for public conlemnation, and, if possible, punished under the law. The time has gone by for gangsters to be allowed to loot St. Louis with impunity.

It may be that Mayor Wells and the good-government element are now to enter a disposition toward evil municipal legislation in the House of Delegates. If this be the case, it is safe to redict that Mr. Wells will give the tricksters a fight which they will long ember. It is equally safe to assert that the people of St. Louis will take an active and effective part in the fight. They have declared for good government and they are determined to have it. There is not now a tricksters' cabal ssible of organization that shall be strong enough to prevent good govern-

If the House of Delegates is preparing for "business" on the old evil lines it is making a very serious mistake, the full extent of which it will realize later. The people of St. Louis will not permit the transaction of business of this nature during the World's Fair period. It will be well for all concerned to recognize this plain truth.

START THE WORK.

Coincident with the election of four ipartisan members of the School Board the gratifying prospect that has beened for at least a small beginning toward the erection of two new high

Since the abolishment of the old reme the work of the School Board has of a nature to call forth the highst commendation. New buildings have erected. Up-to-date methods have s left no doubt as to the efficiency of

At the last meeting of the board reacts were read showing that, after all as provided for, there would be near-

be used toward the construction of the much-needed high schools. Although this sum will by no means be adequate for the purpose, it is a nucleus for bet-

That something will have to relieve the present unfair condition regarding the High School there is no doubt. Residents in both the North and South ends of the city are practically out of reach of the High School on Grand avenue. Kansas City, with a third of the population, can boast more graduates from the High School Department.

Let the \$105,000 now in sight be spent toward relieving present conditions. A just appreciation of the value of a highschool education demands that there shall be no delay.

DID IT THEMSELVES. Mr. Chauncey I. Filley, in his Thursday night speech before the Good Government Republican League Club, logically fastened upon the local Reublican organization under the evil dominance of Ziegenheinism the responsibility for the repeal of the election law of 1895, for the enactment of the Nesbit law in its stead, and for the passage of the police law now in effect. "The false cry of Nesbit and police

law will not either excuse or exonerate you," declared Mr. Filley, addressing himself to the present management of the Republican party in St. Louis, "for your gang is responsible for both." And n considering the causes leading to the change of election laws he rightly indicted Wurzburgerism as creating the necessity for the present law. "The appointment of Wurzburger," he asserted, was another nail in the coffin of the pretenders to political purity. To that one thing is due the repeal of my election law. There has not been an honest Republican primary since 1897."

As for the passage of the police law, Mr. Filley remembers that this was brought about through Republican lust for the spoils of office. "The greed after 'nuts,' " he points out, "and to get one-half of the 100 policemen asked for in 1895-96, resulted in the hungry nuthunters getting nothing, and obliging the Board of Police Commissioners to go to Jefferson City and get 500-and the nut-hunters got nothing but the Wittenberg bill and increased taxes for the city, and none of the police nuts."

It should be of benefit to the rebuked and chastened Republicans of St. Louis to hear these plain truths from Republican lips. They are truths which The Republic uttered again and again during the recent campaign, but it was possible then for the Ziegenhein gang to charge that the utterances were due to Democratic spite and malice. Now, however, proclaimed by a Republican, they must needs be taken to heart by Republicans. Wurzburgerism in the Election Board compelled the enactment of the present election law. The Ziegenhein gang's scramble for the patronage of police appintments brought about the enactment

of the present police law. These truths now enunciated by Mr. Filley are earnestly commended to the attention of local Republicans. Blinded by the misrepresentations of the Ziegenhein organs during the recent campaign, Republican voters should now, after a defeat that was inevitable, perceive clearly the causes of that defeat. It was a boomerang that laid the party out—
the boomerang of the Globe-Democrat's souri Park, with characteristic manifesand police laws, both made necessary by

ELECTION FRAUDS.

At every step in news and comment regarding the municipal campaign, from the first nomination to the present day, The Republic has been right. This paper does not assume to possess unusual penetration. It has simply been honest -has had no axes to grind, no bigotries over which hysteria could be generated. Before the election The Republic predicted that a percentage of frauds would be committed; not because the law is faulty, but because in a crowded city there are always certain persons who

see and use opportunities of fraud. It called for vigilance to prevent fraud, in the place of mouthings over imaginary troubles.

After the election The Republic pointed to the indications of fraud, urged prompt prosecution and showed that the percentage was very small in proportion to the total vote.

Mesers, John D. Johnson, Republican, and James L. Blair, Democrat, have now corroborated The Republic's state-

These two gentlemen, lawyers of high by a body of citizens representing practically unlimited capital to secure evidence of fraud and press prosecution. For several days preceding the election the advertisement of the rewards they were authorized to offer appeared conspicuously in all St. Louis newspapers. Volunteers assisted their purpose during election day. Every legitimate effort was made to obtain knowledge of elec-

tion law violations. Yesterday these two lawyers sent to the Circuit Attorney the results of their labors. They report fifteen cases which they consider good-that is, these cases are of plain violations of the law. There are still in their hands to be more exhaustively investigated thirty-six doubtful cases. They were called upon to

look into 124 complaints all told. Is it conceivable that there was a gross, or even unusual, amount of fraud when, after such conspicuous notice. after every party suspicion and passion had been excited on one side, after two able lawyers and a number of volunteer assistants had raked the city, the total result was 124 complaints, thirty-six doubtful cases and fifteen prima facie

After elections in the past there have been as many as 100 indictments for in beautiful grounds must take the place election frauds. It seems that, if the of the old Exposition, which is now only Globe-Democrat really pushes the con- in the way. tention to a specific conclusion of fact, the election of April, 1901, will go on record as one of the cleanest in the per-

centage of fraud. MR. BRYAN'S ERROR.

Democrats in Missouri deplore Mr. Bryan's continued misapprehension of the municipal election in St. Louis. Misapprehension would not be so bad if he en installed with an intelligence that did not persist in misrepresentation. A wrong personal view on the part of Mr. Bryan might be cured by matured personal reflection. But misrepresentation, caught up and widely circulated by Reir and reconstruction expenses had publican organs, tends to disorganize and weaken the Democracy.

It is a pity that Mr. Bryan, with whom

to disagree, cannot bring himself to take the word of Senator Vest, Secretary of State Cook and most of the party press

on a matter of Missouri politics. In the current issue of the Commone Mr. Bryan expresses regret that party lines were not strictly drawn, so that the plurality of McKinley in St. Louis last fall could have been handed down to the Republican local candidate this spring. Few Missouri Democrats will

coincide with that opinion. Mr. Bryan also insists that the nomination and election of Mr. Wells disclosed a plot to make a minority faction supreme in Missouri Democratic politics. The editor of the Commoner should know his facts. The nomination of Mr. Wells was not plotted at all. The Re public did not name Mr. Wells, assuredly, or specially contemplate his nomination, until he was announced as the choice of a conference of leaders representing all party elements, including the particular friends and appointees of ex-Governor Stephens.

It is an open secret that the strongest personal pressure in that conference for Mr. Wells came from gentlemen who led in 1893-96 the movement in St. Louis for the currency platform afterwards adopted at Chicago. The "mugwump" or "good-citizen" element in the conference did not present or demand Mr. Wells, though they were glad to support a man of such character when he was presented and pressed by others. Mr. Wells himself knew nothing about the selection until notified afterwards.

If there was a plot it was conceived and managed by those who led the freecoinage movement in st. Louis eight years ago.

These facts are known to every Missouri Democrat of prominence—to everybody; indeed, who remembers what he has read in the newspapers.

Of course, there was Democratic rejoicing when a united party assisted a municipal condition last fall to cut down a Republican plurality of 15,000 to practically nothing. Of course, there was rejoicing when the same method of uniting the party was again tried this spring and was able to attain a still greater triumph. Missouri Democrats rejoiced. Messages of congratulation came from dyed-in-the-wool Democrats in Texas and in all the other Southern States without which Mr. Bryan would have had almost no electoral votes at all when ne was last a presidential candidate.

It is a matter of sincere regret that Mr. Bryan mourns over a Democratic victory when nine-tenths of those who voted for him are jubilant.

The Globe-Democrat thinks The Republic should not push the donation of Exposition stock to the Public Library Board because it urges "giving away something in which it happens to have no assets of its own." But it should remember that the Exposition stock is something in which nobody has assets of any value. That is exactly the ground on which The Republic is calling for donations. The Exposition stock is absolutely worthless to its present holders but it can be utilized for the public good by the Library Board.

The Globe-Democrat is backing and tations of uncertainty and hesitation. It is evidently inclined to antagonize the Republican corruption and Republican project for the one simple reason that is generally a good and sufficient inducement to develop its hostility. The Re-public is openly in favor of any scheme that will restore the park, and enthusiastically in favor of putting the Public Library building in its center. As usual, that is sufficient to arouse the opposition of the esteemed Globe-Democrat.

> After J. Pierpont Morgan has been in their midst a few days the English financiers who are providing protection for the trustmaker may ask for a few Scotland Yard detectives themselves.

As a cold-blooded business proposition the movement to endow Kentucky University by having friends take out insurance policies in its favor seems to be a dead sure cinch.

It may be stated unofficially that the St. Louis patrolman who has resigned his position to become a practicing physician resigns all claims of being a dead

It is said that the Gainsborough hat will again come in style owing to the discovery of the picture of the Duchess rank and known energy, were employed of Devonshire. So soon after Easter, too.

There is a financial qualification neces sary before a vote can be cast for World's Fair directors with which every subscriber should hasten to comply.

Small and large stockholders in the old Exposition should alike join the grounds as a Public Library site.

they are not invited to camp in the Mayor's office. But the people who elected Rolla Wells are not complaining. Any one who stands in the way of

Gangsters are complaining because

good government during the World's Fair period is in imminent danger of being run over and badly hurt. Pay the assessment on your World's Fair subscription and cast a proud St.

Louisan's vote for the World's Fair Board of Directors. On April 2 last the people of St. Louis declared for good government. The man

now in the Mayor's office will see that

they get it. A handsome Public Library building

Pay up your World's Fair assessment and thus justify the pride you felt when you subscribed to the World's Fair cap-

Now that Mrs. Nation will debate with Carl Browne, there is every prospect that Helen D. Nation will be Dunn Browne.

Missouri Democratic voters, loyal to him | REVIEW OF THE OFFICES in two national campaigns, are reluctant | REVIEW OF THE OFFICES IN THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

Something About the Different Departments and the Salaries Attached to the Various Positions in Each.

sons draw money in one way or another from the city of St. Louis. All of these are not office-holders or employes of the city. Many are simply paid for supplies or

The Wittenburg bill, passed by the Municipal Assembly at Mayor Ziegenhein's distation, added something like \$100,000 to the salary expense in the Street Department and in various ways the late unlamented ad-ministration was responsible for finding many jobs which cost the taxpayers dearly and brought no result.

A political change, such as took place at the late election, means a great deal to those in office and those on the outside who are trying to break in. All the city offices were in the hands of Republicans the election last November. Then their entire ticket was defeated and all the places made vacant thereby have been filled with Democrats. The election of April 2 was more far-reaching in its disastrous effect to the Republicans. It was not a case of the tail going with the hide, but the hide going with the tail. The presumption is that before Mayor Wells and the other Democratic officers take a rest and a day off they will clean out most of the Republicans remain- | ers, \$1,000, and a messenger, \$400. The Chief ing at the City Hall. It may take two years o do this. Meantime, it is no secret that so far as the new elective heads of the various departments are concerned, they do not intend to leave a Republican in office. There is no means of giving exact figures as to all the patronage that may be claimed by the new administration. It seems certain that a good many retrenchment measures will be inaugurated. The Street Department was largely made a retreat for ward workers, whom the late administration desired to pension. Rumor has it that the retrenchment guillotine will first be set up here. But, under any circumstances, there is an immense amount of patronage at the command of the Mayor. Several of the elective officers also have a fine assortment of good positions at their comman which they have promised will be awarded to Democrats.

The purpose of this review is not alone to furnish a directory for the office-seekers, but to give some insight into the strength Republican machine which was torn down by the people April 2. Much of the information contained herein is based on a report of Auditor Mason, in response to resolution of the House of Delegates calling for a roster of those on the city pay-roll.

Official Salaries.

Unless otherwise indicated, yearly salaries are given, and only those places are noted which were affected by the April election:

Each member of the Municipal Assembly receives \$300 a year. Officials of the Municipal Assembly are paid the following an-nual salaries: Council—Secretary, \$2,100; assistant secretary, \$1,500; sergeant-at-arms, \$1,200. House of Delegates—Clerk, \$2,100; assistant clerk, \$1,500; sergeant-at-arms, \$1,200;

The Mayor appoints a secretary at \$2,500, a stenographer at \$800 and a page at \$600. This constitutes his immediate office force. The other appointments and the annual sal-

Assessor and Collector of Water Rates.
Health Commissioner
Inspector of Bollers and Elevators.
City Counselor
Associate City Counselor
Second Associate City Counselor.

Assistant City Attorney Judge First District Police Court....
Judge Second District Police Court...
Judge South St. Louis Police Court...
Chief of Fire Department

Superintendent Insane Asylum Superintendent Female Hospital...... Superintendent Fire-Alarm Telegraph Superintendent Poorhouse Superintendent House of Refuge

Factory Inspector The Supervisors of City Lighting and City Plumbing, the former paying \$2,500 a year and the latter \$2,000, are appointed by the President of the Board of Public Improve ments, subject to the Mayor's approval. Under the Auditor there is a first deputy at \$2,500, a second deputy at \$2,000, the clerks at \$1,500 and five at \$1,200.

The Comptroller is allowed a first assistant at \$2,500, a second assistant at \$1,800. three clerks at \$1,500, five at \$1,200 and four The Register has a deputy at \$2,100, two clerks at \$1,200, one at \$500 and two clerks

In the Treasurer's office there is an assistant at \$2,400, paymaster at \$2,100, one clerk at \$1,500 and one at \$1,200. There are forty-eight positions in the of-fice of the Assessor, and most of them pay

fairly good salaries. He has a chief deputy at \$2,400, ten district assessors at \$1.800, two deputies at \$1,800, four at \$1,500, nine clerks at \$1,200, seven at \$1,000 and fifteen at \$340.

An Office Full of Jobs.

There is no small amount of patronage under the Assessor and Collector of Water Rates. It was here that some of the states-

men of the ilk of Colonel Abe Slupsky found convenient berths. The chief official has \$1,900; two clerks at \$1,200; one inspector. movement to gain the Exposition \$1,200; draughtsman, \$1,200; eleven clerks at \$1,080; four inspectors at \$1,980; four assist ant inspectors at \$900; twelve district inspectors at \$1,030; seven district inspectors at \$900, and a night watchman at \$720. In another part of the roster quoted from the Assessor and Collector of Water Rates is credited with an additional clerk at \$1.30) and two engineers at \$5 a day. Possibly

of Engineers and Boller Inspector." department is credited with one inspector at \$1,800 and five deputies at \$1,200. The President of the Board of Public Improvements appoints a secretary at \$2,500.

special tax department at \$2,500, two depu-ties at \$1,800, two clerks and one chief in-spector at \$1,500, five clerks at \$1,200, superintendent at \$2,400, civil engineer at \$2,100; five clerks at \$960, four draughtsmen at \$1,-000 and a stenographer at \$900. There is patronage of one kind or another

attached to nearly every position, sleet ve or appointive. There are two clerkships with the Police Courts worth \$1.20 and an at \$900. The City Attorney of the First District Police Court receives \$2,500 and the attorneys of the three other courts \$300. There are nine janitors at the City Hall who receive \$720 and a head janitor at \$840. Three assistant janitors, whatever this may mean, receive \$860, and three watchmen \$900 The chief engineer receives \$1,900, two assistants \$1,080, three firemen \$720 and two watchmen \$600.

allowed one deputy and one inspector at \$1,500 each, one draftsman at \$1,200, six inspectors and one clerk at \$1,200 each. A local superintendent is charged up to this

department at \$5 a day.

The Commissioner of Supplies is given a deputy at \$1,500, two clerks at \$1,200, one bookkeeper at \$1,200 and an assistant at \$900.

The Supervisor of City 1 delivers at \$200. It's all right for the House of Delegates to prepare to "do business," but it must be the people's business exclusively.

Mayor Wells proposes to do his full duty and to see that those under him do theirs. This means good government.

bookkeeper at \$1,200 and an assistant at \$900, the supervisor of City Lighting is allowed a clerk at \$1,500, an assistant at \$900, the supervisor at \$1,200 and three inspectors and one draftsman at \$1,200 and three inspectors at \$1,000, three operators and five resairars at \$1,000, three operators at \$1,000, chief of construction at \$1,000 and five resairars at \$1,000. There are twenty-four

In the course of a year about 14,000 per- | linemen and two foremen charged to this latter department who receive from \$2 to \$2.75 a day.

There is no small amount of patronage under the Harbor and Wharf sioner. It is in this department that Fred Ziegenhein, son of the ex-Mayor, hopes to draw a salary of \$1,500 unmolested for two years to come. Assistant Harbor Commis-There is a clerkship at \$1,200 and one at \$1,000; four deputies draw \$1,000 each and a civil engineer \$1,500. There is a superintendent of dumps, who receives \$1,000, and nine watchmen at \$600 apiece. The captain of the harbor-boat receives \$1,200; engineer, \$1,080; mate, \$780, and four others in various capacities about the boat \$720 each Laborers in this depatrment receive \$1.75 day.

Health Department. Sanitary officers, fumigators and inspec tors are thick in the Health Department, as well as other officials. The clerk of the Board of Health receives \$1,800; City Chemist, \$2,500; Assistant Chemist, \$1,500; Mortuary and Assistant Mortuary Clerks, \$1,200 each; Chief Sanitary Officer, \$1,800; two veterinarians, \$2,100 each; four meat Inspectors, \$1,200 each; two garbage weighand seventeen sanitary officers \$900 each. There are sixteen fumigators at \$900 each and twenty-five inspectors at \$720 a head. The chief Dispensary physician draws \$1,800; seven assistants, \$900 each; apothe-cary, \$800; twelve ambulance drivers at \$720 each, and one attendant at \$420. There are nine temporary vaccine physicians down for \$900 each, and two extra ambulance drivers at \$720 per man. There are ninety-seve employes at the City Hospital, whose ries range from \$900 down to \$180. First-class elp is rated at \$35 a month. Female nurses eceive \$30 a month.

At the Female Hospital fifty-one person are employed and the salary list is about the same as at the City Hospital. The Insane Asylum has ninety-one employes. The cent above those paid at the City Hospital. wenty-two persons are employed at the Quarantine Hospital and the salaries are superintendent receives \$1,800 and first-class are employed. The salaries are practically the same as those paid at the Insane Asy lum. At the House of Refuge forty-eight are on the payroll and the average is higher than at either the Insane Asylum or

The Inspector of Weights and Measure has an assistant at \$1,500, one at \$900, one at 1800 and a clerk at \$1,000. The Jailer is allowed one deputy at \$1.000, one clerk at \$600, twenty-four guards at

\$720, a cook at \$600, one assistant at \$480 . 4,000 and two at \$360. In addition to the assistants allowed the City Counselor, he is entitled to a clerk at \$1,500 and a stenographer at \$1,200.

The License Commissioner has a deputy at \$2,000, one assistant at \$1,500, four cierks at \$1,200, four clerks at \$900, twelve vehicle aspectors at \$900 and a stenographer at \$900 The Marketmaster at Unio ceives \$1,000, \$720 at Soulard and the same at South Market. The first-named is allowed a deputy and three sweepers at \$600 each Each of the other two has a sweeper at

City Marshal is not a bad position from a patronage point of view. He is allowed a wo second depuitles at \$1,200 and thirteen hird deputies at \$900. The Park Commissioner is allowed a su-perintendent at \$1,500, chief clerk at \$1,500,

assistant clerk at \$900 and engineer at \$1,200. There are three parkkeepers at \$900, and the others receive from \$600 to \$520. There are 183 employes of the various parks. Laborers receive from \$1.50 to \$1.75 a day, and gar-Plumbers Are Well Paid. Plumbers are high-priced, whether they

work for the city or individuals. In the Plumbing Department there are six inspectors, who receive \$1.240 apiece; one clerk at \$1,200 and one bookkeeper at \$1,000. Three weighers at the city scales receive \$1,000 tach; one \$900, an assistant \$600 and one \$250. The Sewer Commissioner has a good

many places at his disposal. The assistant receives \$2,500; first assistant, \$1,800; one draughtsman, \$1,500; bookkeeper, \$1,500; permit clerk, \$1.000; fourteen inspectors, \$1,020; two field hands, \$540; eight sewer cleaners, \$720; twenty-four laborers at \$2 a

The Street Department. The number of employes in the Street De-partment fluctuates. That the payrolls in this department have been stuffed admits Mueller" was lodged for eight and one-half months. Under the subhead of "labor" the names of a good many women appear. The following shows the more high-priced

employes of the Street Department: Assistant Street Commissioner, \$2,500; general superintendent, \$2.400; engineer of con-struction. \$1,800; two district engineers, \$1,-500; secretary, \$1,800; private bookkeeper, \$1,800; private clerk, \$1,500; superintendent of maps and indexes, \$1,500; two stenograhers, \$900 each; private draughtsman, \$1,800; first-class draughtsman,\$1,200; five draughts-men, \$500; four clerks and one inspector, \$900; six rodmen, \$720; two field hands, \$600; sprinkling superintendent, \$1,500; twenty inspectors, \$1,000; clerk, \$900. Laborers in this department are paid \$1.50

a day. The bridge engineer receives \$2,500; district engineer, \$1,500; draughtsman, \$1,200; draughtsman for numbering houses, \$900,

and rodman, \$720. Under the subhead of "Street Repairs" come four district superintendents at \$2,000 each; four assistant superintendents, at \$1,-200; four district clerks, at \$900; forty in-spectors, at \$500; one excavation inspector, at \$1,100; forty-five subinspectors, at \$2 a day; twenty-one at \$2.50 a day; thirty-one at \$3 a day; three at \$3.20 a day; twenty-six overseers of construction, at \$3.20 a day: and two at \$1 a day; one overseer, at \$3.75; two surveyers, at \$4 a day; two overseers, at \$5 and one engineer at \$5 a day.

The Workhouse keeper is allowed one clerk at \$900; five foremen and one blacksmith, at \$720; physician and twenty-four

guards at \$600 each; hostler, \$480; cook, \$720, and matron at \$360. There are from 500 to 515 positions in the Water Department, paying from \$1.75 a day to laborers to \$300 a month to civil and hydraulic engineers. This department is the largest in the city government, in point of working force. It has never been seriously disturbed for political purposes. The Ziegenheln administration attempted to reorganize it to make it part of the Republican

BODY FLOATING DOWN A RIVER. Remains of Wisconsin Man Found

in Texas Stream. REPUBLIC SPECIAL.
Dallas, Tex., April 12.—The Trinity River

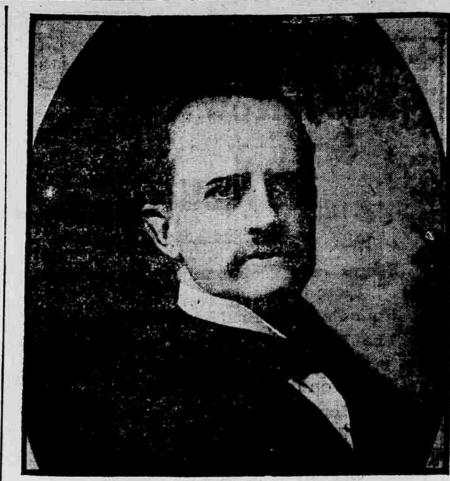
holds a tragic secret which Dallas officers are trying to unrayel. It is whether Andrew C. Asberjorden of Staughton, Wis., com-mitted suicide, was murdered or met death by accident.
Five boys playing on the river bank Friday evening hear the business part of the city discovered the body of a man on some drift that was floating down the stream. Officers secured the body and placed it in the morgue. It had evidently been in the ter several days, as decomposition was

Well advanced.

Letters and papers in the clothing established the man's identity, and showed him to be well connected in Staughton, Wis, Coroner W. M. Edwards held an inquest, but could not determine the manner of death.

Pest Compels Schools to Close. Lebanon, Ill., April 12-There are two

Lebanon, Ill., April 12—There are two cases of smallpox at Bennett's mine, two miles west of here. The affilicted relations are miners. There is one case at Carbon, seven miles west. The Emerald Mound school, near here, and the Iract IIII arktol, close to Carbon, have been closed on secount of the disease. There are a number of cases near Offic Station, in the tauthern part of the county, where also several schools have been closed.



P. D. SCOTT Of Van Buren, Ark., World's Fair Commissioner.

A BRYAN DEMOCRAT ADVISES MR. BRYAN.

To the Editor of The Republic. St. Louis, April 12.-I am considerably surprised to find that Mr. Bryan continues to harp on the subject of the late municipal election in the city of St. Louis, and still more surprised to find that the grounds of his discontent are of such a vague and shadowy character. Permit a brief criticism of his position from one who consistently and heartily supported Mr. Bryan and the Democratic platforms of 18% and 1900, and who believes that Mr. Bryan is one of the finest types of American public men, in some respects, that have ever appeared in our national history. But he is not in-fallible, and when he leaves the precincts of his own Republican ward, city and State, and crosses the border of Democratic Missourl to charge that she has sold her birthright for a mess of pottage, we, who have and esteem him personally, are justified in examining the grounds on which this accusation is based. In a leading editorial in his paper this

week, which editorial is conspicuously dis-played on the first page of the leading Re-publican paper of St. Louis to-day, Mr. Bryan rails at the Democrats of St. Louis for their action in the late election and wails over the sad results sure to follow. Reduced to its smallest proportions, his article contains (1) an accusation, and (2) an induction. The charge is that the Demo-crats of St. Louis assisted in electing a gold-standard Democrat as Mayor of the city; the inference drawn from this ad-mitted fact is that there will be a fight in the party in the State "that will involve its

"If the contest had been a local one."

says Mr. Bryan, "the Commoner would Democrats thought was the nature of the contest. They supposed that it was a union of forces composed of the local Democratic organization on one side and a large number of independent voters on the other, whose supreme aim was to overthrow the existing city government and put in its place a Mayor and disclaring the diving great herds of cattle out of the city's revenue; reform the abuses in its various department. city's revenue; reform the abuses in its various departments that had grown intolerable, and be prepared to receive the city's guests in 1903 in a manner befiting the dignity of the fourth city in the Union The writer, believing that this was the over 300 miles to reach the city on election day, and voted the Democratic ticket straight from Rolla Wells to Mr. Kenney, without the slightest misgiving that he was assisting to deliver his State, party, or conscience over to the thraidom of some secret, dark and midnight conspiracy whose elevation meant disaster either to city, State, or nation. He might have scratched sonally acquainted with all the candidates, their characters and antecedents. But he was not, and, reasoning that a Democratic grand rascal is always to be preferred in office to a Republican grand rascal, he shoved in the good and bad together, leaving the final separation to be made by one

wiser than himself. says Mr. Bryan. "It was a link in the chain to Republicanize the Democratic organiza-tion." Hark to that startling conclusion! But letous not lose our heads over this terrible revelation until we have examined the facts in the case a little more closely. First of all, Mr. Wells and his associates were regularly nominated by a convention of delegates selected at primaries held under the control of a Board of Election Commissioners, of whom a majority were Democrats, and all the appointees of a Democratic Governor, Secretary of State and other State and local officers indorsed the ticket thus nominated, and Senator Vest wrote a strong letter, urging Democrats to vote for it. While all the leading Democrats of the State did not take an active part in advocating the election of the ticket, none actively opposed it, or even raised a warn-ing voice against it, with one exception. The youthful and ruddy David, leaving his sheep folds in the wilderness of Pike County, came down into the camp and hurled a few pebbles at the Philistine giant. This later David is not as expert at the business, however, as his ancient namesake, for the giant in this case, oblivious of the pebbles of the daring shepherd, calmly walked the Mayor's chair in the City Hall, But where were Senators Vest and Cockrell, the thirteen Democratic Congressmen of Missouri, the Governor and other State officers and the thousands of others capable of filling these offices, while a conspiracy was being hatched to deliver the State organization over to a handful of gold-standard Democrats, who have had no organization for four years, and most of them have never taken any active part in politics s any time, save in the tremendous struggle of 1896? We do not believe that these leaders were asleep. We do not believe that a conspiracy was formed to "Republicanize the Democratic party," or that it could be carried out if formed. It would seem a little singular that such an attempt would meet with such bitter opposition from the Re-publican organ of this city, which has recently developed so surprising an apprecia-tion of the editorials in the Commoner.

Mr. Bryan does not, in so many words, charge that Mr. Stone, Senators Vest and Cockrell and the other Democratic leaders of the State assisted, connived at or were

ignorant of the conspiracy to turn over the party in this State to the "reorganizers," but he is sadly put out because the "reorganizers" have captured the organization. This is the most singular part of the attitude of Mr. Bryan toward this local contest, tude of Mr. Bryan toward this local contest, in that he has hitherto been known as utterly indifferent to what is known as the "machine" in politics. He has made his appeal directly to the people and left the machine to take care of itself or follow in the train of the popular movement of which he was the leader. Now he seems to think that the control of the Democratic organization in the city gives the entire State into the control of the far-seeing and deeply plotting Democratic State Convention in minous and noted the fact that the country Democracy always finds out, first, what the city Democracy wants; and second, refuses to grant any of its demands, probably the city spread of his imagination would not mighty spread of his imagination wou have given him such a dreadful scare.

But organization does not always coun for everything in politics, as Mr. Bryan

learned, or could have learned, in the cam paign of 1900. Has Mr. Bryan forgotten that magnificent organization in the city of New York, known as Tammany Hall, or its mighty leaders, the far-famed Richard Croker, and his promise to deliver the vote of New York to the Democratic party by an overwhelming majority? Or has he forgotten his own rapturous cry on Tammany's platform, "Great is Tammany and Croker is its prophet!"? Very small profit he proved to be, either to Mr. Bryan or his ticket, but he undoubtedly controlled the organization of the Democratic party in the greatest city in the Union. By the way, didn't Mr. Bryan welcome Bourke Cockran and Carl Schurz with open arms last year, though both of them consistently adhered to the attitude on the currency ques-tion that they had held in 1896? Missouri gold-standard Democrats are no worse than Schurz and Cockran, dear Mr. Bryan; in fact, most of them are perfectly harmless and pretty good fellows on the whole. There are not many of them, and they are surrounded by a mighty host of regular Democrats who are watching them day and night as they gradually evolve again back into their former Democratio selves. Don't shout at them too hard or you might spoil the process and leave them sad mementoes of arrested development. In the meantime, we make you this proposition: First, make your ward Democratic; then your city; then your State, and then shalt thou see clearly to cast out the mote that is in thy, brother's eye.

EWEPT BY A PRAIRIE FIRE. Immense Damage to Ranch Prop-

erty in Texas Counties. REPUBLIC SPECIAL Dallas, Tex., April 12.-A bulletin from Dimmit, in the Texas Panhandle, sayer

Efforts Made to Derail the Santa

Fe Express Train. REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Wenons, Ill., April 12.—During the past
three nights as many attempts have been
made to wreck the Santa Fe express near the isolated village of Long Point, thirteen miles east.

In each instance ties have been bound to the rails with heavy wire. Thursday night the local freight ran into the obstruction and a wreck resulted. On the other two co-casions the ties were discovered by section hands before any damage resulted.

REPORTED INSURANCE SWINDLES

Persons in London Collect Premiums From Heirs of Olienta

London, April 12.—The Statist has di ered a clique of swindlers making London their headquarters, who profess to represent a leading American insurance of

pany.

"These swindlers," it says, "notify the family of a man recently deceased that the last premium, which ought to have been paid at a given date, usually very recently has not, as a matter of fact, been paid as that if it is not forwarded by a specific date the policy will lapse. The widow has tens to send the remittance. The victims usually are French or Germans.

Illinois Supreme Court REPUBLIC SPECIAL

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Springfield, Ill., April 12. Proceedings in the Illinois Supreme Court Friday was a follows:

Crowell vs. People; motion for leave to file record instanter.

Hall vs. People; motion to continue.

Aldis vs. the Union Elevated Rathroad motion to dismiss reserved for hearing.

Kelly vs. the People; motion to dismiss.

The following cases were taken on call; Morse vs. Pacific Railway Company, two cases; Fay vs. Blaughter; Greensfelder vs. Corbett; James vs. Illinois Central Railwroad; Garver vs. Minick.

Narrow Escape of Railroad Man. REPUBLIC SPECIAL. in a head-end collision betwen two Chicago and Alton trains in the yards here Priday afternoon. He was riding between two cars and the bumpers came together and kept the woodwork of the car from crushing him

he woodwork of the car from crushing his o death. After half an hour's work Burne was A. A. Selkirk & Co.'s Regular Saturday sale takes place every Saturday morning at 10:20 o'clock at their salesrooms, 1808-10-12 Chouteau avenue. Im-mense quantities of furniture, carpeta, stoves and other miscellaneous articles are sold at very nominal figures.

Tax Assessor Stricken Tax Assessor Stricken.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL,
Waco, Tex., April 12.—William Davis, Tag
Assessor of this (McLennan) county, died
Friday. He was stricken with paralysis
while at his office, and was removed to his
house, dying soon after reaching his residence. He was elected to his first term last
year. He leaves a widow and several chis
dren.

Texas Indicted for Musden. REPUBLIC SPECIAL Waco, Tex., April 12.—The Grand Jury to the case of A. B. Meek, charged with kill-ing Jay Womack, his brother-in-law, about two weeks ago, brought in a bill of indict-ment for murder in the second degree, and the court fixed the bond at \$2,500, which he

New York, April 12.—The Hamburg-American liner Pretoria, which sails from Hoboken Saturday for Hamburg, will carry thirty tons of supplies which have been ordered for the members of the Baldwin-Ziegier Polar expedition. The supplies will be forwarded to Tromsoe and Bandiford, Norway.

Welcome Rain in Terms.
REPUBLIC SPECIAL.
San Angelo, Tex., April 12.—A go fell in several counties in this section day morning, breaking the drought had become serious to farming in and threatened the range.